# BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS.

AGAIN IN LONDON.

Beiterial Correspondence of The N.Y. Tribune. London, Monday, Oct. 25, 1852

During my stay of three weeks in Gotha, besides making the tour of the Thüringian Forest,
I visited Coburg and Weimar. I was favored by superb autumnal weather, and enjoyed more than I can tell, the rest from travel and my pleasant experiences of German domestic life. While at Coburg I paid a visit to Rückert, the poet, who has a small estate in the adjoining village of Neusass. He has the reputation of being a cold, ascetic man, and never mingles in Very few of the Coburgers know him, and have never once seen him. I feil in with a student of the Oriental languages who had ne to his house. As we were passing through the garden we came upon him suddenly, standing in the midst of a great bed of rose-bushes and gathering the seeds of flowers. In this oc cupation I recognized the author of "Oriental Roses," but scarcely the poet of Love, the ardent disciple of Hafiz, in the tall, stern, gray-haired man who stood before me. His manner at first de of Hafiz, in the tall, stern, gray-haired was rather cold and constrained, but it was the constraint of a scholar, unaccustomed to strange faces, and therefore ill at ease. He invited us into the house, and commenced the conversation awkwardly, by asking me: "Where have have "In the Orient," I answered. This was enough. A sudden enthusiasm shot into his face, his keen, deep-set eyes kindled, and his whole bearing changed. For two or three hours the conversation flowed on without a break-on his part a full stream of the richest knowledge, sparkling all over with gleams of poetry. His manner toward me was earnest, kind and cordial and charmed me all the more, because I had decided, before seeing him, that he was unappreciated and misjudged by his neighbors.

I was surprised to find that Rückert, who is probably the finest Oriental scholar in Europe. witness his remarkable translation of Måkamåt el-Hariri,) was unacquainted with the true Arabic pronunciation. This, it appears, is not taught in the German universities, probably on account of the difficulty of giving the correct guttural sounds. Nevertheless, he is the only one who has ever re-produced, in another language, the laborious and elaborate Arabic and Persian metres. His knowledge of all European languages is even more profound, and al-though he does not speak English, he seems to comprehend its genius as thoroughly as that of his native tongue. The brothers Grimm, one of whom, Wilhelm, I saw at Friedrichsrode, are now publishing a very interesting work on the Origin of Language, and have issued the first numbers of a German Dictionary. They bave disfigured these works by a singular affe tation, discarding entirely the use of capital letters and of punctuation. For this they have received a great deal of well-deserved ridicule. and the success of their works, which are really important contributions to philological science, has been greatly injured.

Heft Gotha on the 8th instant, and passed through Hesse Cassel and Westphalia to Cologne. Between Cassel and Warburg we had a lame locomotive, and the detention occasioned me the loss of a whole day. I was long enough in Cologne to revisit the Cathedral, which is advancing rapidly toward its completion. The great entrance arch of the nave is closed in, and the nave itself will soon be under roof. Nearly all the countries of Europe have contributed to this great work. The Emperor of Russia has recently sent a donation of several hundred thousand rubles. reached Ostend in twelve hours from

Cologne. The little channel steamer was in waiting, but after the terrible storms of the previous week, the sea was quiet. There was track of phosphorescent light behind the wheels such as I have never seen, except in tropical waters. There were but few passengers, among them Sir Charles Eastlake, the artist, and his lady. I slept soundly till we reached the port of Dover, just at midnight. At 2 A. M. the Express train left for London, and at 44 I got out at the London Bridge Station, in just 214 hours from Cologne.

London is the same old smoky, amazing place as ever. The same endless string of cabs and busses, the same genteel policemen in the streets, the same shaven-faced and straight-collared population. Since the exhibition, one sees a few more beards and moustaches, and can wear them without raising a row. I cope in just coming back to town, after their autumn bolidays in the country, and the West-End grows thing is quite certain: this is the grand point, at present, watched most closely by the various Present stands ready to seize of balls and dinner-parties is not yet. London, like Paris, New-York and other real metropoli, must always have some one raling excitement and topic of conversation. At present, though he has been dead a month, it is still The Duke. see him everywhere. He is in all shop-windows, in plaster, in marble, in porceiain, in papier maché, in gutta percha, in bronze, in galvanic processes, in wood, in sugar candy, (but not yet, like Gen. Washington, at the Exhibition, in soap.) done in oil and water, engraved on steel, mezzetinted, lithographed, silhouetted, etched, printed on muslin, embroidered on silk, crotchetted in Berlin wool, zephyred, and, in fact, represented in every type which the loyal British imagination can invent. The Duke's Funeral is looked forward to with more excitement than the French Invasion. It is the great event looming in the Future," which the prophetic D'Israeli might have meant. It will probably be the grandest funeral pageant ever witnessed in England. Already houses and rooms, along the line of march are letting at enormous prices, and from three to five guineas, I am told are offered for seats commanding a good view.

The Queen is back again at Windsor, after her Scotch and Welsh trip, and the new Members of Parijament are beginning to make their appearance. In politics, however, there is, as yet, not much except speculation. Some think Lord Palmerston will turn up again, after a time, but the majority are of opinion that the present Ministry, after the skilful legerdemain they have already played off, will know how to keep their places. Louis Napoleon's future plans, especially in regard to England, are guessed at, but the usurper is cunning, and knows how to keep his own counsel. His Peace speech at Bordeaux is pronounced "gammon," most probably is. War is a necessary concomitant of the Empire, and either Belgium or Mo rocco will open the campaign. In either case, it will be a very easy matter to draw England

Kossuth is still here, living in a very quiet and retired manner. I called on him the other day, at his lodgings in Kensington. He appears to be in good health, and sanguine as ever of the final triumph of the Hungarian cause. But to wait the hour of awakening, while Europe sleeps -to keep alive the struggling fires, that they may at last flame forth beyond the power of extinguishment-this requires a strong soul, a great, patient heart. I was much impressed by the thorough pobility of Kossuth's appearance and manners. He speaks of returning to America to await the issue, if the present winter passes over without a change in European affairs.

Mazzini, who, though proscribed and exiled, is still the terror of the Italian despots, is in Chelsea, not far from Kossuth's residence. He is also living in a quiet way, and rather avoids society, since he is surrounded by the secret spies of Naples and Austria. He works incessantly, however, and though so far off, Italy is ripening for revolution under the potency of his ardent brain. In appearance, he is the very opposite of Kossuth. His head is smaller, but forehead is high and symmetrical; his large black eyes burn with the light of an unextinguishable enthusiasm, and when he speaks, the rapid play of the muscles of his mouth ex-presses the intensity of his nature. His complexion is a pale olive, almost sallow, his hair black, and his short beard and moustache slightly sprinkled with gray. He has a worn appearance, as if exhausted by incessant labor, but speaks of the Future of Italy with an enthusiasm and a faith which nothing can dampen. If he has a fault, it is that of being too sanguine. I can now understand the magnetism by which he has drawn all the hopes of Italy to himselfit is this intense faith in his object.

There is not much stirring in the literary

of copies have been sold. A very interesting

work by Henry Morley-the life of Palissy, the

French potter-has just been published. I met

with the author a few days ago at the house of Mr. Newton Crosland. But few of the English

anthors are in London at present. Dickens is

at Dover, and Thackeray (who sails for America

this week) somewhere in the country. Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning have left for

Paris, and will spend the winter in Rome.

Mary Howitt lives in Highgate, and is now

busily engaged in translating Frederika Bre-

mer's work on America. Carlyle is in Bectin.

was at the Wartburg, near Eisenach, the day before my visit, and I found written in the

stranger's book: "T. Carlyle, in Luther's

James Russell Lowell and his wife are now

here, but sail for America on Saturday next, in

company with Thackeray, and Clough, the au-

thor of that capital hexametrical poem of " The

Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich." Grace Green-

wood, whom I met again, on the evening of my

return, at the table of Charles Mackay, left on

her stay she has had the best opportunity of be-

coming acquainted with the best society of En-

gland. Dr. Hosmer, of Watertown, Mass.,

spent a few days here with his daughter, the

young sculptress, (whose bust of "Hesper" was recently described in The Tribune,) on their

way to Rome. Dr. Kendrick, of Rochester, is

also here at present, but leaves soon for the

Mr. George Peabody, whose munificence is

tainment to Abbott Lawrence and Mr. Inger-

soll, the day before the departure of the former gentleman. Nearly all the American residents

were present, and a number of English guests.

Liberia; C. R. Leslie, the painter; Sir George

Ousley, (late Envoy to Buenos Ayres); and

We have had lovely October weather till

within two days, when the autumnal rains have

set in cold and dark, and dreary. The oppres-

sive sticky atmosphere of this bituminous city

congratulate myself that in three days I shall be

Thursday, Oct. 28.

I sail to-morrow in the Madras for Gibraltar,

from which port, after spending three weeks in Andalusia, I shall embark in the Haddington

for Alexandria. My passage is taken through

TURKEY.

Political Matters.

Much anxiety is felt here in regard to the

course to be adopted by the new Ministry of the

in their ideas-determined to put a stop to what

little progress was going on, and, if possible, to

restore the old order. But they have encoun-

tered so strong a feeling of opposition since

coming into power, that they are hesitating what

course to adopt-to determine how far it will

do to go back. They encounter so many diffi-

culties that it is beginning to be hoped they will,

at least, consent to remain stationary-be sat-

isfied to block the wheels of Progress, and keep

the world where it is. Nothing better can be expected of a Janissary Administration; and

while. They cannot remain so long. The world will rell on, and every clog shall be crushed to

mies and navies and diplomatic intrigues and

treaties; Mussulmans may rally around the Crescent; and old Catholicism elevate their

sown more sure and fatal than the poison Me-

I claim no positive knowledge of affairs po-

upon the first moment to engulf the whole

Turkish Empire in its capacions maw? No pre-

it not for the fear of England and France. The

immense naval preparations in the Black Sea,

which are constantly increasing, is the proof of ulterior designs. Turkey has no power of re-sistance, if left alone. It has a vast territory,

a large population, an immense army, a strong position, and a crushing debt. But this is all

nothing. It is essentially a weak government

-rotten and fast running to ruin of itself. It

This pass once possessed by Russia, that Government would rule the Old World more

South and the North would be hers-the East

and the West must submit. This, therefore,

is the gate of safety to the other nations, and

effect the recent change in the Ministry will

have is quite uncertain. To shut the Ottoman nation within the narrow bounds of former years

will only be to create a civil revolution, and

thus invite the rapacions Northern Bear to

stretch forth his paw and take it under protec-

To keep things as they are will b

lation of the pretensions under which they ob-

tained power. For them to progress is impos-

sible, so here things hang in a state of "glorious

A French steamer arrived here last night and

departs to-day. No one knows the object.

Every kind of rumor is in the wind. A deep

agitation is felt, as the rumbling of a threaten

ing earthquake. All are anxious, some trem-

ole, but no one knows or dares to guess the de

nonement of this or other indications. The peo-

ple fear the full restoration of the Janissaries.

who, it is said, are resolved to kill or banish all

Christians and purifying the land from its abom-

inations. The cause of this apprehension is

the dismissal of a liberal and the appointment

of a Janissary Ministry. England, France and

Russia are on the watch, each earnest to give

anywhere in Europe-in the intrigues of diplo-macy. God grant she never may have. But

the calm, clear light of our example shines

all over the world. It is here more intense

since our humane reception and generous treat-

ment of Kossuth and his countrymen. That

act has done great service to a good cause. It

has proved to the Turks that, like them, we are

hospitable, willing to protect the defenseless

and plead for the oppressed. When Diplomacy

employs the language of Justice and Humanity, it is understood and felt. The protection of-

fered to Kossuth was one of those acts which

will never be forgotten. That, together with

the fact that we have no treasons at home, but

welcome all dangerous men to our shores from

all nations, shames these timorous, faithless Gov-

eraments which raise armies and build prisons

to put down theories they do not like. I'do not

w whether the Rhode Island Rebellion was

A large fire occurred here night before last,

in which over 400 houses were consumed. It

was in the worst part of the city-the Five

Points of the Pera side. It was a curiosity to

see the Turkish firemen on the occasion. They have little pumps, such as some used formerly

America has no influence here-not much

direction to affairs.

ever reported here.

truly than Alexander or Cæsar ever did.

must therefore be narrowly watched.

cannot sustain a century.

text is needed. It would be done instanter w

Host. It is all vain. The seeds of death

dea scattered on the Thessalian shore.

Reactionists may continue with ar-

if so much is gained most will be content, for

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1853.

It is known that they are reactionary

is something to be imagined, not described.

others I noticed President Roberts, of

Wednesday last for Paris and Italy.

preparing a life of Frederick the Great.

room, (ehrfurchtsvoll.)"

Continent

the Lord Mayor.

out of it again.

to Bombay.

stroyed. A good deal of indignation is felt here by resident Americans and English at the reappoint-ment of Dinaisa as Consul. He is considered world. Mrs. Beecher Stowe's novel has taken a most unfit person for the post. w. s. s. the wind out of all other sails. There are now thirty editions in the market, and near a million

to wash windows. These were filled by water carried in leather sacks at a leisure-pace on the

backs of water-carriers. One New-York en-

gine would do more execution than the whole

force of Constantinople. Had the wind been high half the northern side must have been de-

FRANCE.

The Gay Season-Poilsh Aristocrats.

This is to be a very brilliant winter in Paris. Masses of foreigners from all countries of Europe have already taken possession of hotels and apartments, and increase daily more and more. It was the same last year Then Louis Napoleon, fourning and trickling with the blood of those murdered on the 3d and 4th of December, was greeted in the Elyséa-Bourbon by erowis of the rubbish of French society, and by vile for the ners belonging mostly to the English, but some to

the Linesian, Italian and Polish aristocracy.

Polish aristocracy and Poles! Yes, they have been an ong the foremost to smile and to grasp the hand of the murderer. The present sea on which is announced as equal or even more brilliant on account of aristo cratic arrivals, eager to lick the bloody dust of the expected Empire, will doubtless witness a more crowded representation of a nationality, over which history, as well as other nations are accustomed to mourn, but like flies and flors run to the guieties of Paris and to the like fires and fices run to the gueties of Paris and to the spurious pomps of the den of the Elrsée. If one walks aking the Boalevards, between the Maielease and the Calé de Paris, he will meet there more pure Slavic fices with high check bones, than those of an agreeable French oval; he will hear more of the Polish ideam or accent, than of French or any other language. There is ne part of the ancient Polish Provinces which has not its representatives among the gay and the happy, who creep caterpillar-like into the hall-and saloons of our great criminal epoch. The Prussian Dakedom of Posen, Austran Galikis, the mock Kingdom of Poland, and above all, the southern parts of Russia, an extensive dis-Austrian Gailieis, the mock Kingdom of Poland, and above all, the southern parts of Russia, an extensive demain it habited by Polish nobility, that source of all mock partiation, sham titles, of boasting, of these and humangail these regions are represented in the hotels, in the streets, theaters, ball-rooms, Elysbe receptions and all other places of bad repute in Paris.

All these patriots will give the most startling accounts of Kusianus Austrian despotism or persecution, after familiar to all Americans, gave a splendid enter-

of Russian or Austrian despots or persecution, after which they creep into the gracious presence of the rober of Freuch liberties and money, of the Bonapartide. The greater part of these mock magnates astonish Paris with their absurd lavishness and luvury. They spend heedlessly, immense sums, extorted from their sers and peasants by means not less oppressive than those used by some of the most feroclous of your countern slave helders. These Polish, semi-barbarian aristocrats aim at "astonishing the natives," that is, the Parisians. To give to themselves a varnish of the century from time to time they utter in spirit of the century, from time to time they after in

aristocrats aim at "astonishing the natives," that is, the Parisians. To give to themselves a warnish of the spirit of the century, from time to time they after in French care some common places of sigh-somaling, particule or liberal planeses—and this settles the matter. Of such is principedly composed the garland surrounding the occasion of the Ninternth Century. One of the brillant flowers of this wreath, leasing the sheepts-flock is a slam-Counters, who has nothing more to lose of her womanhood. Among the others, the most prominently mentioned in bail buildins and newspapers have been and are two Countersees of their own fabric. The last come to Paris from the distant plains of Pedolia and the Ukraine, with the wish to become femous brilliantes calibras—and it less as quickly as passable what was visculus, previncial, or goal in them. The like names and instances can be madiplied ad infinitum. And all the fawning a backed by the authority of a celebrated post, the Jolannes of a new Catholician, who long as o divinized Nepoleon, and who, persevering in his worship, sees in this spe of the uncle a founder, an organizer, a purific rank a driller of Democracy.

While these representatives from all the dismembered parts of ancient Polonic flows from all the dismembered parts of ancient Polonic flows from all the dismembered parts of ancient Polonic flows from all the dismembered parts of ancient Polonic flows from a little granter away millions in the restaurants, clubs, gambing-houses, or milliner-shops of Park—while their wives trade of their good names for those of femac brilliante, digenter away millions for the Libertle has Democrace—are persecuted by the shirri of the Libertle has Democrace—are persecuted by the shirri of the Libertle has Democrace—are persecuted by the shirri of the Libertle has Democrace—are persecuted by the shirri of the Libertle has Democrace—are persecuted by the shirri of the Libertle has Democrace—are persecuted by the story of the region of the results of the region of the region o chan bers of Vienna, St. Petersburgh and Berlin, where they disguited everybody with their falsehood and hy poerisy. Now they take their revenge at the Elyse

## MADEIRA.

Cruise of the Dale-Empress of Brazil-&c.

U. S. SHIP DALE, FUNCHAL ROADS, MADEIRA, ? Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1852.

We left Perto Praya on the 9th July, 1852, Madeirs to recruit the health of the ship's company. We have had a tedious cruise along the Coast of Africa, terether with the most miserable provision supplied in lieu of Government rations, such as fresh beef not fit for degs to ent, and little or no vegetables; in one case the ment was so bud that the crew would not draw it.

laye as much privilege as the other National vessels. So, inally, nine men took one of the ships boats and went solve the same night. There was a reward offered for their apprehension, which caused four to be taken by the police, and on the morning previous to this date five returned of their own free will. They were immediately ordered to be put in double irons, on the benth deck. They were accompanied by a corporal of marines. One man made a ruch up the fore-hatch and scined a thirty-two pound shot, which he put in his breast and ran to the forecastle and immediately compellowerloard, but by the timely assistance of his shipmates he was rescued from a watery grave. The man was acting slightly under the influence of liquor and partly through the excitement caused by puring him in irons. He name is James Fisher, seaman.

The Brainbridge is lying here at present, but will sail about the 6th inst, for the adjacent islands, and, thence to the Cape de Verds, which will, in all probability, be the route of this ship before we leave the station for the United States.

etted States. On the 29th August, 1852, a Portuguesefrigate arrived, bearing the Portuguese and Brazilian standards at the main, with the Empress Downger of Brazil, on board. We fired a salute of twenty-one guns. On the 30th inst. at 2 P. M., dressed ship, manned yards, gave seven cheers and fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the bearing of the Empress Downger of Brazil. In the evening fired several rockets, and burned blue and false fires.

res.

We expect to sail this day, so that you will excuse my nort letter, as my duty calls me to the — Fore Top.

A Sailor's Complaints of his Officers.

U. S. SHIP DALE FUNCHAL ROADS, MADEIRA.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1852

May we ask what is to become of the Navy at the present crisis, there is no law to abide by, nor is there any discipline. Habitual drunkenness is the order of the day "in every port that we enter," among the Officers. Cursing, swearing and the most profane language is made use of toward the foremast nds, thereby tending to discourage their minds and hands, thereby tending to discourage their minus and in fact it tends toward multipy from the treatment that they receive at the hands of some that are placed over them. It an interior Officer or a Warrant Officer knocks you down and kicks you for falling, there is no refress to be had. A foremast hand is not allowed to write to the Senior Officer on the station, and Officers take advantage of the same, because they think if Jack goes home he will not trouble his head about any of their conduct—which is most scendalous.

their conduct—which is most semidations.

The crew of this skip got 48 hours "liberty" in Cape town, which was very fortunate as all hands had come within a few feet of meeting a "watery grave," as we came very near striking on one of the rocks entering d we got three days therty in Madeire the harlor, and we got three days iberty in Madeira, making in all five days in twenty-ix menths, the time the Dale has been in commission. There are plenty of excures for giving Jack no liberty, but all the Officers of every grade can go on shore in any part we come to ry grade can go on shore in any part we come to, answe themselves; but there is none for Jack, crew are all tired of their Officers and discipline, The crew sie an time of the Onless and inscipling and heartly wish the Dale out of commission. They are all satisfied with what Uncle Sam allows, if they only get it.

A VOICE FROM THE FORE-TOP, and an observer of what passes.

The Albany Register says a fellow named Willis, was hauled up before Squire Parsons in that city, yesterday, for striking a man named Joke, and fined &c. He plead in extensition, that he thought it no of-fense to "crack a Joke." The magistrate informed him that practical joke were sometimes expensive.

### BERMUDA.

By the arrival of the British Steamer Petrel, Capt. Sampson, we have received our files of Bermuda papers to Nov. 24. The news is not imp ar-

The brig Falcon sailed on the 19th ult. with 35 pardoned convicts for Deptford, England; and brig Bristol was to follow in a few days for the same desti nation with 74, who have also received partions. At the last advices 246 convicts were about to leave England in the ship Edward, for employment on the Government Works at the Islands.

The Bermudian says, about twenty shorthorned Helfers, in calf, from Gardiner, Maine, have been brought to these Islands, in a vessel chartered by Morris M. Frith, Esq. These young animals met with a ready sale, and are now dispersed throughout the country. Such an introduction of "new blood" among the farming stock of these Islands cannot but be regarded as another step toward an improvement

The Bermudian of the 24th says, the first breath of winter has been felt here earlier and mora keenly then usual. On Saturday last the temperature was six degrees lower than it was the preceding day. On Sunday the mercury had fallen to 500; descended in frequent and heavy showers since Friday last, and the wind during the coldest hours, has blown very strongly from North-west. We shall doubtless hear of freezing weather having prevailed in the American cities at the North.

#### We take the following from the same paper

"At Messina, 15th ult., barks T. & P. Woodward, for New York; C.L. Bevan, and Plymouth, for Philadelphia, all waiting the Lemon crop; would be detained nearly a month."

sil waiting the Lemon crop; would be detained nearly a month."

The preceding statement, copied from the Marine List of The New York Tribans of Oct 7, embraces a lact which should incite almost every landowser in these lishads to cultivate that description of fruit, for which the above-mentioned vessels, from two of the neighboring scappers of the United S ares, were exclusively waiting at the distant port of Messina in Sicily. It any of our readers were unaware of the "lemon trade" being an extensive and promable one, the lane record that those three ships would remain a menti unemployed in a foreign post, more than 3,000 miles from home, so as to obtain the first ingatherings of the Lemon Crop—the bare mention of this, we remark, could not fail to impress upon them its great importance in a commercial point of view.

Now, we wish that the fact contained in the above fragment, from the shipping department of a New-York extemporary, should simulate our people to enter more energetically upon the pursuit of horizontaire. The cultivistion of such fruits as grow in countries within or on the borders of the tropics should be a primary pursuit of the Bernoulan gardener; and it is almost needless to renast that the lemon (which is manifarly known as the Lisbon Larmon") will identify as well in our delightful climate as it does under the beautiful skies of Sacily. It only requires a moderate amount of industry and care to turn the unremunerative cedur forest of Rermanda

climate as if dees unter the beautiful sales of Scay. It cally requires a moderate amount of industry and care to turn the unremunerative cedar forests of Bermuda inteprefitable groves of the Immo, cirron and orange. A codar supling three years old is not worth sixpence.

A Liston Lemon-tree at that age, if properly cultivated, would be worth not less than a sovereign. Not only, too,

dispatched to the configuous Bermudas than to the re-more ports of Lisbon or Palermo, if it were known that the lifes

Where Ariel both warbled and Waller bath strays had become as famous, for their fruit teeming orchards as for their brotti-giving climate.

We hope these hints will not be lost upon the thoughtful and industrious throughout our little country.

DEMARARA.-We have our files of Georgetown (Fritish Guiana) papers to Nov. 8. They contain no items of special interest to our readers :

The following is the statement of the Exports of produce to Nov. 8, as given by The Mercantile Intelligencer: Sugar-38,364 hbds., 2,12152 tes., 8,78952 bbls.

314; tbls., 3 bags. htm-17,912 pans., 3 144 bbds., tbls. Morasska-6,110 pans., 164 bbds., 34 bbls. 2,062 bbls. Mon. Timber - 2,025 lo The weather has been rather more genial,

as several showers have cooled the sultriness of the atmosphere and refreshed the vegetation, and there is every appearance of the approach of the rainy season, which will be hailed as a blessing, from the great scarcity of water throughout the Colony.

The epidemic, if not entirely subdued, has materially subsided, and the mortality is about the

## CANADA.

Normal and Model Schools, &c. Tononto, Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852. The Normal and Model Schools were pub-

licly of ened here on Wednesday night. These buildings are situated in the center of eight acres of ground, part of which is to be devoted to experimental purposes in agriculture. The size of the Normal School cildings is eighty four feet by eighty-five. It contains on the lower floor two rooms for a School of Art and Design, male students' retiring room, male students staircase, waiting room, ante-room, chief superintendent's office, depository for maps, books, &c.; depository for apparatus, female students' retiring room, recording clerk's office, second clerk's office, female staircase, theater with galleries capable of accommodating 620 persons. On the upper floor are class room Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, first class and second masters' rooms, museum, library, and laboratory. Altogether the buildmuseum, library, and laboratory. Altagether the buildings are hamisome and commodious. The speakers at the opening were, Chief Justice Rabinson, Hon. P. Hincke, Dr. McCaul, Professor of Bellies Lettres in Toronto University, and Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent to Education. The latter stated that he is prepared to conduct these institutions in a greater state of efficiency and at a less cost by \$2,000 a year than the Normal School let Albany costs the State of New-York. What he means by a greater state of efficiency is that the range of instruction is here greater, owing to the addition of the prestical department of agriculture and the model school. The cuildings cost \$70,000, exceeding the estimates by \$10,000. The Superintendent has visited nearly all the Normal Schools in Europe and made himself theoroughly acquainted with the various systems of nearly all the Normal Schools in Europe and made himself theroughly acquainted with the various systems of
instruction there and he places to the account of this
prelimitary knowledge the greater economy of management which be claims credit for over other similar
instructions. He instanced the case of New-Brunswick
witers \$120,000 were apprepriated by the Legislature
to Normal School buildings; and they had not succested in obtaining nearly the accommodation that has
here been obtained for a much less sum. Hitherto the
expense of our Normal and Model Schools—or both
have been in operation several years—have cost only
\$6,000 a year. The results of the establishment of the
establishment of the Normal School are very marked
and could d. There are no was many applications for
teachers at £70 and £80 and £30 a year as there were
three years ago at £50 (\$300). This arises from the in-Catholics and the Churca of Lagrana, out this claim is very generally opposed by the rest of the population. The True Wilness, the English organ of the Roman Catholics in Montreal, holds the following language on

The True Williams, the English organ of the Roman Catholics in Montreal, holds the following language on the subject:

"We do mand separate schools for our children, or else hat we be not compelled to pay school rates: we admit the ight of our Anglican brethren to make the same demand; are, not of the Anglican brethren to make the same demand; are, not of the Anglican brethren to make the same demand; are, not of the Anglican brethren to make the same demand; are, not of the Anglican brethren on Same demand; are the same demand; are chools, or lee to immunity from school-rate. True, this is upon the civil right of the Moltammedius to separate chools, or lee to immunity from school-rate. True this is the lead to the breaking up of State-Schoolism altogether and the introduction of the Voluntary principle, but this is just what we desire to see effected; not till State-Schoolism be broken up, and estirely abolished, can education be truly free, or delivered from the degrading shackes which "Jack-in office" and his masters have imposed upon it, and seek still to return. A "Chief Superintendent of Schools" is as great an abuse as a "Chief Guvernment Babop," charred with the spiritual supervision of Upper Canada, would be; and we hole that the energy, and confined resistance of Catholics and Anglicans to State-Schoolism, hasy soon lead to the breaking up of the odious system, and to the retirement of our friend the "Chief Superintendent" into private life. He is, doubtless, a very amiable private it dividual, but he is a most us-less, and most imperiment Government of the large to the University of the private it dividual, but he is a most us-less, and most imperiment Government of the private in the large of the Canada and most imperiment Government of the private it to the private it dividual, but he is a most us-less, and most imperiment Government of the private it is the private in the private nent Government official."

The reference is here to the Upper Canada Superin

releast. The Angli an Hishop of Toronto rates some-lat similar ground—he very distinctly demands sepa-ate schools. Reservence was made to the religious rate schools. Reference was made to the religious question by the Chief Justice: he declared his belief that it would produce all the difficulties here that it had produced in England and Ireland; and the Superintendant of Education declared very emphatically that the system is based on religion; in proof of which he cited the fact that it is customary for ministers of the different denominations to administer spiritual instruction to the Normal School students that belong to their denomination respectively.

The contract for tugging boats on the St.

Lawrence next season, has been given out by the Gov-

The Rebellion Losses Commissioners have adjudicated on 2,244 cases, in which the compensation claimed amounted to no less than \$751.820. They have allowed claims to the amount of \$331,328. The act of appropriation set apart £100,000.

IOWA.

Western Railroads-lown Legislature, &c.

It will doubtless interest your readers to know something about the progress of railroad con-struction in the north-western section of our Union, and I will therefore give a brief view of what has been done and is doing in that respect.

First, then, beginning at Chicago, which now promises to be the greatest railroad center in the country, we find that it is the terminus of no less than ticelre such roads, which are completed or in process of construction, or which speedily commenced. They are the following:

From the east: 1st. The Michigan Central. extending from Detroit, completed. 2d. The Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, from Toledo, Ohio, and Monroe, Mich., completed. 3d. The Fort Wayne (Ind.) and Chicago, extending from the former place, where it will connect with the Ohio and Pennsylvania roads, to Philadelphia, via Pittsburgh, forming the nearest route to the Atlantic seaboard from the North-West, and lessening the distance to New-York fifty miles from that which is now trav-4th. The Cincinnati and Chicago road, eled. via Richmond and Logansport, Ind.; projected and commenced, and will soon be completed to Anderson(own, Ind. 5th. The New-Albany (Ind.) and Salem, running from the former place on the Ohio River, via La Fayette, Ind., to connect with the Michigan Central road to

Chicago: rapidly approaching completion.
From the North: 1st. The Lake Shore Railroad, extending from Green Bay, Wis., on the west side of Lake Michigan, via Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukie, Sheboygan, &c. Chicago & Fond du Sac Road, extending from the latter place, at the head of Lake Winneba-go, in Wis., by a course a little west of north.

From the South: 1st. The Illinois Central Road, extending from Cairo, Ill., at the mouth of the Ohio River, and there connecting with the Mobile, Ala., and Ohio Road. The Ill. Central is nearly all under contract. 2d. The Mississippi & Chicago Road, extending from Alton on Mississippi, a little above St. Louis, via Bloomington and Springfield, Ill., (the Capital.) Completed from Alton to Springfield, and to be finished throughout speedily.

From the South-West: 1. The Military Tract

road, extending from Quincy, on the Mississippi in process of construction; 2. The Chicago and Rock Island road, from the latter point on the Mississippi, via Joliet, Ottawa and Peru-completed to Joliet from Chicago, and to be wholly inished next year.

From the North-West : The Janesville and Chiego road, now building to the former place in Wisconsin, whence it will be extended northwest to Madison, the capital of Wiscensin, and west to Dubuque, lowa, on the Mississippi .-These extensions are about being commenced. From the West: The Chicago and Galena

This is now a misnomer. The road is only to extend from Chicago to Freeport, 50 miles east of Galena, where it will intersect the North-Western branch of the Illinois Central road, which terminates at Dubuque, in Iowa, on Mississippi. An arrangement has been made between the two companies. Thus it will be seen that Chicago is the center

of some twelve roads, radiating in all directions. The whole distance traveled by these routes is two thousand ninehundred and ten miles, or nearly three thousand miles. If to this we add the distance traveled by those roads with which these connect, it will amount to many thousands.

Secondly, turning to Missouri, we find first, the St. Louis and Pacific Railroad running north-west across the State, and the Hannibal and St. Josephs running west from the Mississippi to the Missouri Kiver, for the construction of both of which Congress has made a large donation of land, and the work on which has been commenced. There is also a road constructing eastwardty from St. Louis to Cincinnati, and an other in the direction of Philadelphia, across Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Besides which, thirdly, there is the Peoria and Oquawka, Ill., Road, in process of construction connecting the former place, on the Illinois River, with the latter, on the Mississippi, and which it is designed to extend east to intersect the Central Road and cross Indiana and Ohio, and west into Iowa. Then there are roads building from Milwaukee and Racine, Wis., on Lake Michigan, westwardly to Janeszelle, where they will concenter and connect with the South-Wisconsin Kond, which runs to Dubuque, in

Many of these roads are done and in operation: and of the remainder, some will be completed in all next year, and the rest in two years at the farthest. How amazingly will they facilitate the settlement of the North-West and advance its prosperity! By looking at the map it will be seen that they traverse this section in every direction and open up a direct communication between New-York and every part of this vast and fertile region. The journey from New-York to Chicago may now be made in 48 hours, and ere long it will be completed in less; while in one year a traveller from the commercial metropolis may reach the Mississippi River in a little over fifty hours!

The railroad that is in process of construction through Canada from Windsor, opposite Detroit, and to be extended by Governmental aid through New-Brunswick to Halifax, Nova Scotia, (ferrying, of course, between New-Brunsvick and Nova Scotia) will when done, enable us to reach Halifax from the West totake steamers for Europe, as soon as we could go to New-

It will be seen by the above that there are several railroads in rapid process of construction towards this State (Iowa) from the East, viz: The Southern Wisconsin, from Milwaukee, Racine and Chicago, via Jamesville, to Dubuque: the Chicago road, across northern Illinois, also to Dubuque; the Chicago and Rock-Island, to the latter point opposite Davenport, Iowa, and the Peoria and Oquarcka, which will terminate opposite Burlington, Iowa. Besides which there is a road to be built down the valley of Rock River, connecting with the western Chicago road; and the Aurora branch of the western Chicago road is also to be extended to Ill., or posite Camanche, Iowa, which is on the Mississippi. All these roads will be constructed ere long. They will of course be extended westwardly

across Iowa. It is now proposed to construct a Central Iowa road from Council Bluffs, on the Missouri, where the Pacific road across Nebraska, will commence, to Fort Des Moines, a contral point in our State and the future capitol, and from that point to branch to all the points on the Mississippi where Eastern roads terminate, viz: Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, &c. For this purpose Congress will doubtless make a handsome appropriation of land to our State, as it has done to Illinois and Missouri. The Illinois Central Road is one of the no-

blest enterprises of the day. Your readers know that Congress sometime since appropriated lands valued at between twenty and thirty millions of dollars for that work, which the State made over to a Company of Eastern capitalists, they contracting to build the road with in six years, and pay the State 7 per cent, on the gross earnings. The road will extend north from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio, through the center of the State a considerable distance, and then will branch north-easterly to Chicago. and north-westerly to Dubuque, in Iowa, the whole distance being about 700 miles. It will cost about twenty-live millions, which is less than the value of the land. When this is done, and the Mobile and Ohio Road, which Congress

also has made an appropriation for, there w bee a continuous railroad communication frot the

These Eastern and Western roads are tined to work a great change in the coutrade to and from the Mississippi Valley, ready St. Louis and New-Orleans feel the  $\epsilon$ and they foresee a great diversion from to m. Hence they are projecting a North and South read from New-Orleans to St. Louis, and one from the latter point north, through Missouri, Iowa and Western Minnesota, if possible to check the diversion which they fear.

Of these plans I will speak hereafter. Mean

time New-York does well to encourage and aid these western roads leading toward her. They will all be needed to do the carrying business of our mines, and farms and cities, and they will a The road west from Chicago is earn ing enormous and almost incredible profits. So cheaply can roads be made in the prairies and so great will be the business, they cannot fail to

The LEGISLATURE of this State will meet on the 1st Monday of December proxime. It will be an interesting and important session. Among the business to be done, will be the elec tion of a U. S. Senator, in place of Gen. G. W. Jones. There are about twelve candidates The most prominent of whom are the present incumbent, Jones, Judge Clark, one of on members in the lower House, and Judge Green The first great struggle sill all Democrats. be between the friends of the two former. It is thought Jones will be reelected. Our new Code of Laws, also, needs some

considerable tinkering and will occupy much time. The question of the removal of the capital from Iowa City to Fort DesMoines will also come up. It will probably be removed, and the fine building now used for a capitol at lowa City, be devoted to the use of the State University, endowed by Congress, and which is to have branches, (medical) at Keokuk, (law) at Dububue, and one other at Fairfield. A memorial will also be adopted to Congress, asking a denation of lands for railroad purposes, such as has been made to Illinois and Missouri. This will produce some excitement growing out of rival interests, but it is to be hoped all will at last agree on the plan suggested above, of a central road with branches.

Our State is rapidly filling up. The population, according to the late State census, has increased more than twenty-five per cent. since the U. S. census of 1850, and it now exceeds 250,000. In 1860 it will exceed half a million. OCCIDENTALIS. Yours &c.,

THE WOMEN es. GROG-SHOPS.

Petition.

Petition.

To the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, women of the Town of — and County of —, being deeply impressed with a sense of the great wrongs inflicted upon humanity by the sale of intoxicating drinks—teeling that our rigids are trainpled upon, our friends corrupted and destroyal, our homes desciated, ourselves and our citidera begared, our denrest hopes crushed, and our brightst anticipations blasted by the great destroyer. Alcoholmost earnestly appeal to your Honorable Body for relief and protection. We pray you to pass a law that shall grantistry, under suitable and sufficient penalts, the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to be used as beverage, and that shall authorize and require the proper officers of the law to seize and destroy all intoxicating liquors kept to be sold, or given away, in violation of law.

The Committee appointed to draft a forn of Petition to our State Legislature, to be used by the Women of the State, present the above as expressive of Woman's peculiar needs and desires.

In presenting this petition to their sisters who are laboring for the salvation of the race from drunker.ness, the Committee would carnestly urge upon all the necessity of early and persevering effort, in order to se cure as large a number of signatures as possible total petitions. Although we have hitherto met with dies pointment and detest, we yet have cause to feel er courseed, by the success which has crowned the effort. of our brethren in other States, and by the impropublic sentiment which preva is throughout our land in recard to the vice of Intemperance.

Weman has not yet done her whole duty in this mat ter. Her influence and power have not been fully exerted, nor exerted aright. She has a great respondbility resting upon her-a great work to do. She may not sit idle while an enemy is stalking through the land, blighting and destroying everything in his path. She may not fold her hands while her husband is in danger of being slain by this fearful foe. She may not keep silent when this monster threatens to enter her home circle and drag from thence the children of her love, to corrupt and destroy them, body and soul, forever. She cannot hold her peace and be justified, when they he are chosen to protect her rights prove unia to their duty, and instead of guarding her home and property, turn loose upon society a set of knaves and bers, to strip her of all, and reduce her to beggary and starvation. Had Woman fully understood her rights and duties—had she felt the weight of responsibility resting on her, and faithfully discharged her obligations to society and to herself—the monster vice of Drunkenness, and its kindred evils, would long "not have ceased to curse the race. It now becomes her to arouse to a full sense of this great evil, and of the extent of her own responsibility and power, and by her untiring and determined efforts in future, accomplish

what she has failed to do in days that are past. We earnestly call upon the Women of our State to rise in their strength, and by one united cry demand of our Legislature the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic True, our petitions have been slighted hitherto; but this, instead of discouraging, should nerve us to more determined action; and this should be continued till our prayers are listened to, and granted. If our Logslators will not grant us protection on account of our necessities, they may at last be moved to do so be

cause of our importunity. Then be active in circulating petitions. Swell the number of names so that they may far exceed those

presented last winter.

A meeting of the Temperance Women of the State will be held at Albany sometime in January-of which due notice will be given. It is desirable that all petitions signed by women be ready early in January, and that they either be sent by delegates to that meeting, or addressed, post-paid, to AMELIA BLOOMER, Sensca Falls, who will see that they are forwarded to Albe-

ny, at the proper time.

It is also desired that the petitions of women beken. separate from those of men.

To work then, sisters! Appoint committees who

will traverse your villages and towns, and see that every woman has the opportunity of appending her name to the petitions for the Manne Law.

In behalf of the Committee. AMELIA BLOCKER, Ch'a.

63' Petitions in suitable form for attaching at the head of lists of names may be had, free of charge, by addressing, postpoid, Assista Bacowan, Seneca Falls, N. Y. It is hoped they will be widely called for by societies and individuals, as it is important that the petitions of women be the same, as far as possible.

By the following table it will be seen that at the November election for President in Pennsylvania, there were 92,022 more votes polled than were given for the candidates having the highest number of the

387,956

Total number of votes in October.....

Difference between Oct. and Nov...... 62.00 By the above it will also be seen that the Whig jour-nals were correct in stating, previous to the late decrea, that 25,000 Whige had not gone to the polls in October, but evidently made no calculation on the 25,964 Dema-crats who also stayed away from the polls.

crats who also stayed away from the point.

Some days previous to the late Thanks giving Anniversary, the editors of The Boston Traveller suggested the contribution of a fund for distribution among the poor on the occasion of that annual feedral. The idea met with a genesous response. Nearly \$300 were contributed, and in the course of two days and nights, the editors of The Traveller caused to be distributed 2,678 pounds of poultry among 432 families and persons, extending over a large portion of the city. Memerous and interesting were the incidents which occurred in the dwellings of poverty and sorrow, where heart were gladdened by the distribution of this timely and generous bounty. It is a pleasure to reord such instances of active and energetic benevolence.